

Serial No. 09/941,604

A3 voltage and current detecting modules 105, a control module 103, power source switching modules 104, and power output sides 106; there are at least two power input sides 101, which can receive two or more than two independent power sources; the control switches 107 are in ON or OFF state controlled by the signal of the control module 103.

Page 4, lines 11-14 have been amended as follows:

A4 The control module 103 is used to control the control switches 107 and power the source switching modules 104 due to the state informed from the first voltage and current detecting modules 102 and the second voltage and current detecting modules 105, and to output a harmonic signal to the power input sides 101 to make input power sources in harmony.

Page 4, lines 18-26 have been amended as follows:

A5 According to combination of above-described components, when one of the independent power source is abnormal, the voltage and current detecting module can inform the control module 103 of the state to make the control module 103 immediately control the power source switching module 104 to switch the power source supplying power output sides 106 to other normal independent power sources of the power input sides 101 such that the loads can keep obtaining required power. In the other hand, the multiple power sources control system of the present invention can proceed power calculation and load management (harmonizing frequencies of every power input sides 101 to be in synchronous state), which can make two or more than two independent power sources in parallel connection to get larger power output.

[Page 4, line 27 to page 5, line 4 have been amended as follows:]

Referring to FIG.2, which is the schematic diagram of the control circuit of the commonly used switch, the circuit of commonly used power source transfer switches 21 is to use SCR or silicon controlled rectifier. When the power of AC1 is abnormal, the power source transfer switch 21 switches the power source for loads 22 to AC2 to make loads 22 keep obtaining power. When the phase angle of AC1 is not 0 or 180 degrees, or there is an electroweak effect, if the power source transfer switch 21 switches power source to AC2, the voltage of AC2 may feedback to AC1 because SCR or silicon controlled rectifier can't turn off AC1, and therefore, danger may be produced.

[Page 5, lines 5-16 have been amended as follows:]

Referring to FIG.3A, the power source switching module 104 is composed of a bridge rectifier 31, a MOSFET transistor 32 (IGBT or other power components which can be turned on

Serial No. 09/941,604

As or turned off immediately also can be used), a bias circuit 33 and a coupler 34. An external control signal 35 can make the coupler 34 in the ON or OFF state to control whether the MOSFET transistor 32 output the power passing through the bridge rectifier 31. The power source switching module 104 can control whether power is output by control signal 35 such that there is no danger commonly power source switches may have. In the other hand, D1 of the bias voltage circuit 33 is used to process half-wave rectification, R1 and C1 are used to process first-stage voltage decay and filtering wave, R2 and C2 are used to process second-stage voltage decay and filtering wave, and then D2 and R3 are used to determine the magnitude of voltage of bias of the MOSFET transistor 32. Besides, D3 can be added into the bias circuit 33 to proceed the task of full-wave rectification of power (shown in FIG.3B).

[Page 5, lines 17-24 have been amended as follows:]

Referring to FIG.4, the power source switching module 104 can also be composed of a first MOSFET transistor 41, a second MOSFET transistor 42 (the first MOSFET transistor 41, the second MOSFET transistor 42 can be replaced with IGBT or other power components which can be switched immediately), a first diode 43, a second diode 44, a bias circuit 33 and a coupler 47. An external control signal 45 can make the coupler 47 in ON or OFF state to control action of first MOSFET transistor 41, second MOSFET transistor 42, first diode 43 and second diode 44 to further control the power transmitted to loads 46. In addition, the coupler has the function of separating high-voltage power.

IN THE CLAIMS

Please amend claim 1 as follows:

- Ab
1. (amended) A first multiple power sources control system, switching an originally used power source having an abnormal phenomenon to normal power sources to make loads keep obtaining supplied power and providing power calculation and load management to make a plurality of power sources in parallel connection to get larger power output, comprising:
 - a plurality of power input sides used to receive a plurality of external independent power sources;
 - a plurality of first voltage and current detecting modules used to detect whether said power sources of said power input sides is abnormal;
 - a plurality of power output sides used to supply a plurality of loads with required power;
 - a plurality of second voltage and current detecting modules used to detect whether power